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MIGRATION OF KANSAS POPULATION

1930-1945

By
EMIL B. DADE

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INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH SERIES

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MIGRATION OF KANSAS POPULATION 1930 TO 1945

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BY

EMIL B. DADE

Professor of Economics

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LAWRENCE, 1946

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PREFACE

Migration of Kansas Population 1930-1945 is another in a eries of studies by the Bureau of Business Research of the Uni- ersity of Kansas. The purpose is to provide material basic to he development of a stronger economy in the State. In the resent study the objective is achieved by a critical examina- ion of recent and current data on the most important of state esources—the people of Kansas. The significance of the find- ngs should be equally as apparent as the implicit challenge for ndustrial and commercial progress.

The project was financed from a special appropriation by the State Legislature for industrial research. The maps and graphs vere prepared by Charles Botdorf.

L. L. WATERS,
Director of the Bureau
of Business Research

UNE, 1946

MIGRATION OF KANSAS POPULATION 1930 TO 1945

Introduction

Millions of persons have been migrating in the United States since 1930. Some of these migrants were cast adrift by hard times and unemployment. Others moved from an overmanned agriculture. The abnormal industrial expansion which accompanied the war caused many persons to leave their old homes in a search for greener pastures. Finally, the selective service system snatched the young men and to a lesser degree the young women too and cast them into the stream of movers.

Kansas represents too small a portion of the whole to reveal the broad aspects of this movement of people. However, some of the characteristics of the migration of Kansans to other states and the population shifts within the state are of interest in their own right.

The population of Kansas has been displaying all the signs of maturity for the past fifty years. The farm population reached its crest in 1890. There has been a continued expansion of the urban population, but at a rate too low to absorb the natural increase within the state. An increase of 26 per cent in the fifty years between 1890 and 1940 is proof that a delicate balance has existed within the Kansas borders between people and opportunities. The first actual decrease in the general population, a loss of 79,971, occurred between 1930 and 1940. Many loyal Kansans were surprised by this apparently new development.

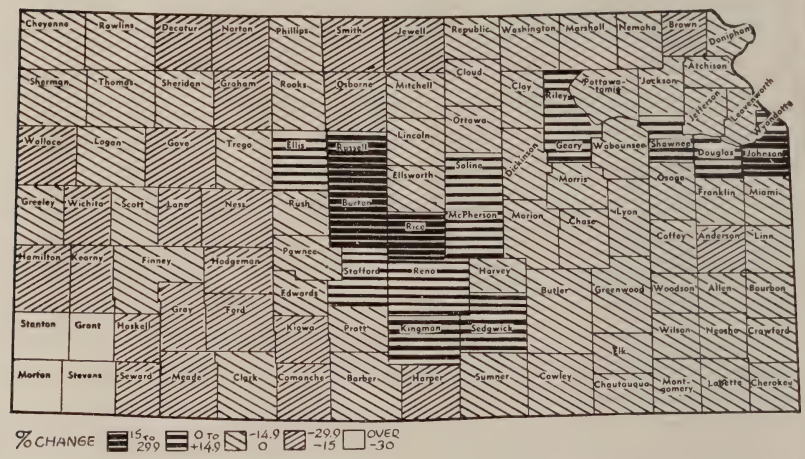
Economic pressures generated by the depression and the war brought about important changes in the migration characteristics with resulting broad shifts in the age and sex composition of the residual population. Suitable data are not now available to trace these changes beyond 1940 into the war period and the post war period. More recent incomplete data tend to support the suspicion that the depression and the war have affected the migration in much the same manner, if not to the same degree. Until new census compilations are available the changes that took place in the depression years are probably the best indication of the forces at work today.

The United States government as a part of the over-all plan for winning the six-year's war used what might be called industrial lend-lease. Giant plants were built first in the heavily industrialized regions. The more venturesome Kansans migrated in order to work in the ship yards and the aircraft factories. Later, highly specialized war plants were built in Kansas. The result of both the external and internal phases of this industrialization process was to draw workers from the farms and the smaller towns into cities. Many of the cities to which Kansans moved are not in Kansas.

Migration of Kansas Population

Comparison of the changes in county populations during the war with corresponding changes during the depression period can readily be made by examining maps numbered I through V. The effects of selective service and the war industrial development cannot be isolated. That is not a serious defect of the data used since both the military and industrial phases of the war effort probably will have lasting effects on the distribution of people within the state.

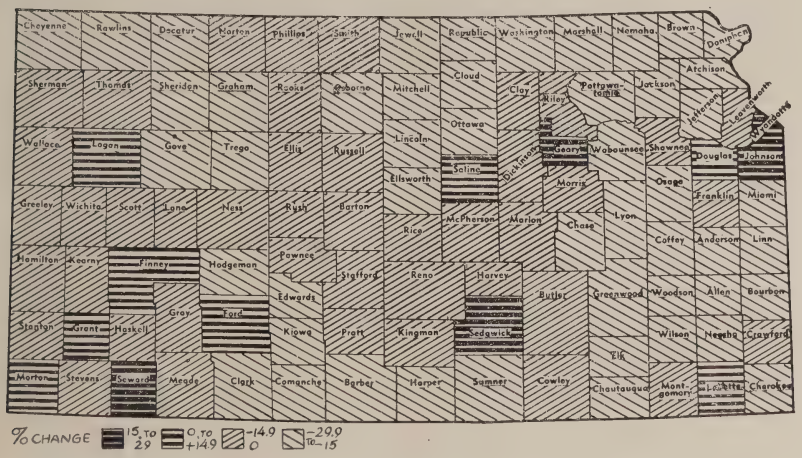
Reference to Figure I will show that sixteen counties gained population between 1930 and 1940. The others lost population. The sixteen counties were largely special cases. Individually



I. Percentage Change of Kansas Population by Counties 1930-1940.

they contain large towns, military reservations or an oil play was active in the vicinity. The agricultural counties in the western half of the state suffered more than did those in the eastern half, but all were affected. Some of this change was due to drought and some to the mechanization of farm operations. Where drought was the main reason for the change there has been some recovery since 1940.

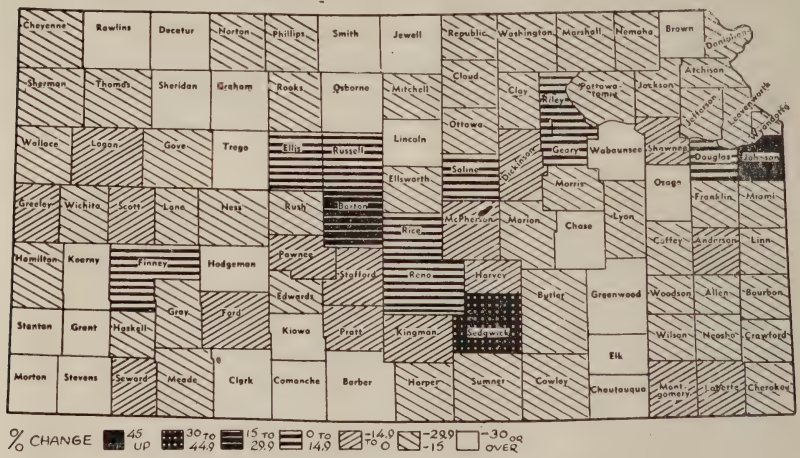
Figure II is based on two kinds of data. The data for 1940 are from the United States Census count. The 1943 data are Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian population made from ration books issued. The ration book data show the effects of selective service and the shifts due to military camps and war industries. Workers by the thousands had migrated from Kansas between the dates of the two counts. Military camps and industrial plants had been built and were staffed by 1943. Selective service had been working for three years. Migration out of state and selective service operations probably took population from the counties on a fairly uniform basis. Town and country fared about alike at the hands of the draft boards. The industrial development and the military training camps were localized. Population increases associated with industry and the military operations were made in part at the expense of other states. Thus there



II. Estimated Percentage Change in Civilian Population of Kansas April 1, 1940 to November 1, 1943.

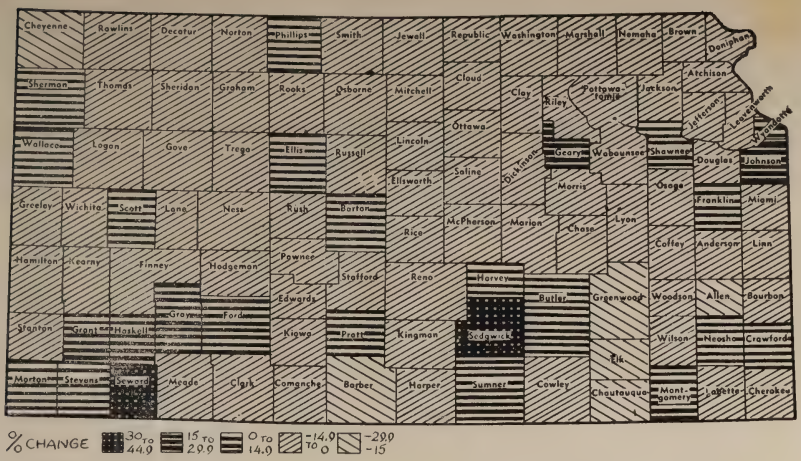
were sizeable increases in population from Sedgwick, Johnson and Riley counties in spite of military withdrawals. In the same way an imprint was made on the population map by each of the lesser military and industrial establishments. These changes are in line with expectations and the results have some merit even if the data are not strictly comparable.

Figure III shows the combined effect of drought, depression, war construction and selective service during the long period between 1930 and 1943. The most conspicuous feature of this view of the population change is the widespread distribution of heavy population losses. (Most of the Kansas counties lost population between April 1, 1940 and November 1, 1943.) The loss is not as important as at first it appears to be because some of the migrants were seeking temporary work and others were inducted into the armed forces. Both groups are not entirely lost to Kansas. Some of the wanderers will return but the net effect of the war on the Kansas population will probably be a decrease of substantial proportions.



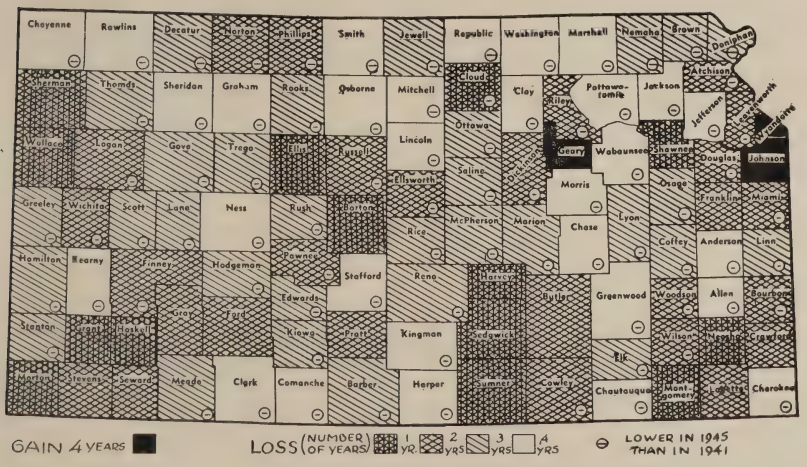
III. Estimated Percentage Change in Civilian Population of Kansas by Counties April 1, 1930 to November 1, 1943.

Figure IV shows the way the county assessors kept the score at the beginning of the war and at its end. The counties with war plants, training stations, forts, and air fields stand out from the drab background of counties which lost population through



IV. Percentage Change in Civilian Population of Kansas by Counties March 1, 1941 to March 1, 1945.

selective service operations and migration for other reasons. The civilian population of the state decreased from 1940 to 1945 and an important part of the decrease will hold unless more service men return to Kansas after their turn with the armed forces than there is any reason to expect.



V. Number of Yearly Gains and Losses of Kansas Population by Counties 1941-1945.

Figure V gives a somewhat different view of the population changes from March 1, 1941 to March 1, 1945, a four year period bracketing the war. A check will show that thirty counties lost population all four years; thirty lost three years; twenty-five lost two years; fourteen lost one year and three gained each year. The three counties which gained each of the four years were Geary, Johnson and Wyandotte. Geary County probably had its population affected by Fort Riley. The other two counties are a part of the Kansas City metropolitan area. Sedgwick County gained population three years and lost one, but managed to retain in 1945 an increase of 42.4 per cent over 1941.

The counties on the map in white lost population each and every year. These counties had no large war industries or military camps. War workers migration and selective service had no offsetting movement to reduce the net effect of the impact of the war on these county populations. Eighty counties had a smaller population in 1945 than they had in 1941.

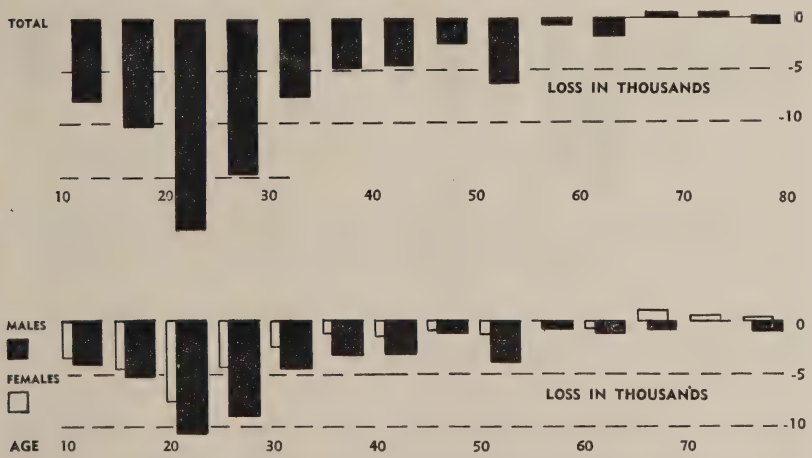
Changes In Migration

Numerous questions may be asked about the nature of the migration during the decade of the thirties. Were the migrants old or young? Did the males and females move about at the same rate? Urban or rural, which lost the most population? What happened to the population of the small towns? A moderate amount of elementary analysis of census data is sufficient to find answers to such questions. It seemed reasonable to suppose that some of the more interesting aspects of the migration of the 1930's were the differences between population shifts during that decade and those of the 1920's, a relatively stable period. Figures VI to XI show these differences. No data are shown for ages under ten. The methods used did not yield data for those ages.

Census data for the general population show that Kansas had 187,262 persons under five years of age in 1920, 181,034 persons between ten and fifteen years of age in 1930, 171,094 persons under five years of age in 1940 and 157,740 persons between ten and fifteen years of age in 1940. The change from the 187,262 count of persons under five years of age in 1920 to 181,034 between ten and fifteen years of age in 1930, a decrease of 3.3 per cent was due to deaths, net migration, and errors in the count.

If it is assumed that errors in the count are negligible and that relatively small changes have taken place in the mortality rate between the decades of the 1920's and the 1930's, then the 3.3 per cent change between the number of persons counted in the age groups under five years of age in 1920 and the number between ten and fifteen years of age in 1930 may be applied to the number under five years of age in 1930 to make an estimate of the expected number betwen ten and fifteen years of age in 1940. Any difference between this estimate and the actual count for 1940 may be attributed to a change in the migratory rate between the two decades. Thus the estimated number of persons between ten and fifteen years of age for 1940 is 165,448 and the count as shown by the census is 157,740 with a corresponding deficit of 7,708 persons. Percentage data were obtained by dividing these deficits or surpluses by the corresponding count in 1940 for the age group to which the deficit or surplus item applied. The 4.9 per cent deficit in Figure VII for the ten to fifteen year age group is the relationship between the excess migration which was 7708 and 157,740, the number of persons counted in the ten to fifteen age group for 1940. The deficits or excesses for each of the age groups of the general population were obtained in the same way.

A glance at Figure VI should leave no doubt that Kansas lost too many of its youths. The group included in the ten to twenty

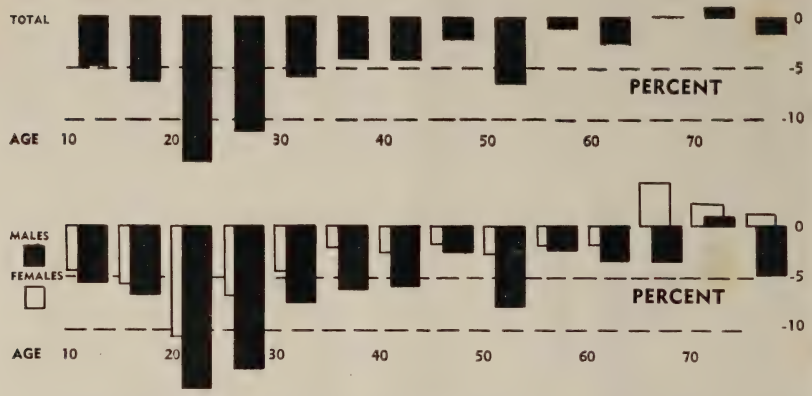


VI. Age Distribution of Migration Changes Affecting the Kansas Population 1930-1940. Changes for 1920-1930 in thousands.

years of age classification had an abnormal migration of approximately eighteen thousand persons. Most of these young migrants were children taken by their parents to homes elsewhere. The ages twenty to thirty had an abnormal migration of about thirty-five thousand. These persons were through school and sought their fortunes in other states. Workers young enough to have hopes of being able to re-establish themselves, moved away too. The aged stayed behind. Almost all of the losses were of persons under fifty years of age.

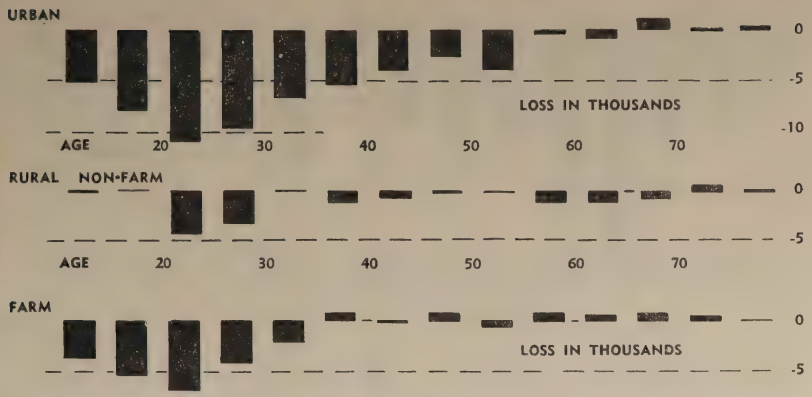
The general pattern of ages of the migrants is essentially the the same for both males and females with the exception that the males are more foot-loose. The cumulative total of excess male migration was 51,915 and for females it was 27,456, a ratio of almost two for one.

Similar conclusions are to be drawn from the data of Figure VII. Here the changes are shown as percentages of the 1940 residual population in each age group. Since the number of



VII. Age Distribution of Migration Changes Affecting the Kansas Population 1930-1940. Changes from 1920-1930 are shown as percentages of the corresponding 1940 census counts.

aged persons is relatively small this tends to place emphasis on the changes in numbers above fifty years of age. The loss of youths between twenty and thirty years of age was relatively large as well as being important absolutely. Males were relatively more migratory than were females. Fifteen more males between the ages of twenty and thirty for each hundred residing

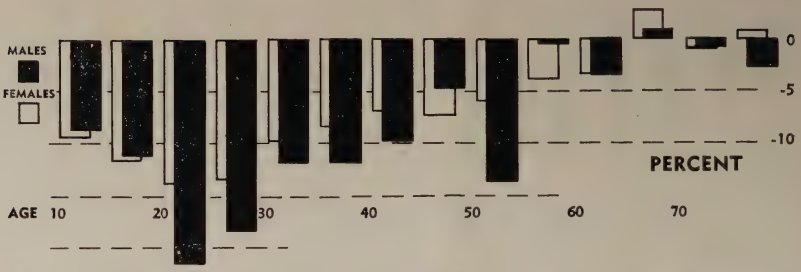


VIII. Age Distribution of Migration Changes Affecting the Urban, Rural Non-Farm, and Rural Farm Classifications of the Population of Kansas 1930-1940. Changes from 1920-1930 shown in thousands.

in Kansas in 1940 were gone than would have been the case if the migration of males had been proportionately the same as it was a decade earlier. Eight more females per hundred than normal had migrated at these same ages.

Figure VIII shows the changes that took place in the groups counted urban, rural non-farm, and rural-farm by the Bureau of the Census. The urban population was affected more by the depression than were either of the other two groups. The cities actually gained 24,107 population from 1930 to 1940, but this gain was much smaller than the gain for the previous decade. Thus a town which gained 10,000 population between 1920 and 1930 but gained only 2,000 between 1930 and 1940 actually lost ground by 8,000 is the 1930 decade. The total urban deficit was 59,383 persons. Opportunities for young persons were scarce in the towns. The rural non-farm population was affected least. There was little absolute change except between the ages of twenty and thirty. Figure X which shows the relative changes seems to tell a different story about the small towns. Young persons migrated more freely from the Kansas farms in this decade than formerly. Older persons remained on the farms and were not dislodged by the economic pressures.

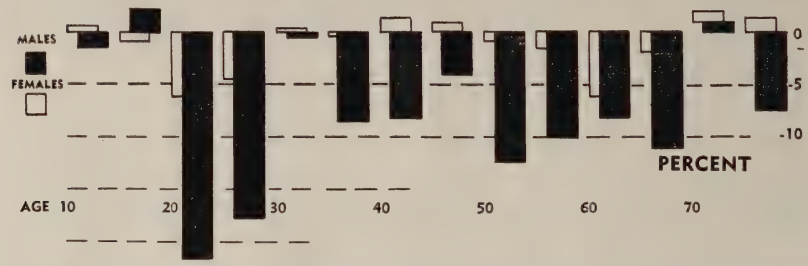
The Kansas farm population has been a fountain head from which has come a large part of such population increases as the state has had in recent decades. The census count for the rural



IX. Age Distribution of Migration Changes in the Urban Population of Kansas 1930-1940. Changes from 1920-1930 shown as percentages of corresponding 1940 census counts.

farm population was 704,601 in 1930 and 604,778 in 1940, a decrease of 99,823. Excess rural farm migration for the same period was 21,611. The movement from the farms was speeded up. The absorption of population by the Kansas towns was slowed down.

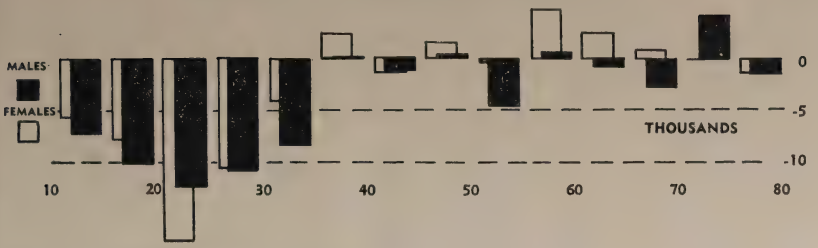
Figure IX shows the changes in urban migration as percentages of the residual population in 1940 at the respective ages. Two things stand out here. One is the relatively large loss of persons in the working ages. The other is the conspicuously high



X. Age Distribution of Migration Changes in the Rural Non-Farm Population of Kansas 1930-1940. Changes from 1920-1930 shown as percentages of corresponding 1940 census counts.

rate of movement by the males. Twenty more males for each one hundred aged twenty to thirty remaining in 1940 were lost to the urban communities than was to be expected. The loss of females was thirteen per hundred at those same ages. The balance of the sexes was disturbed more in the urban communities than in the rest of the state.

Figure X shows the changes for the rural non-farm classification. The usual differences between males and females affect these data too. Young males and to a lesser extent young fe-

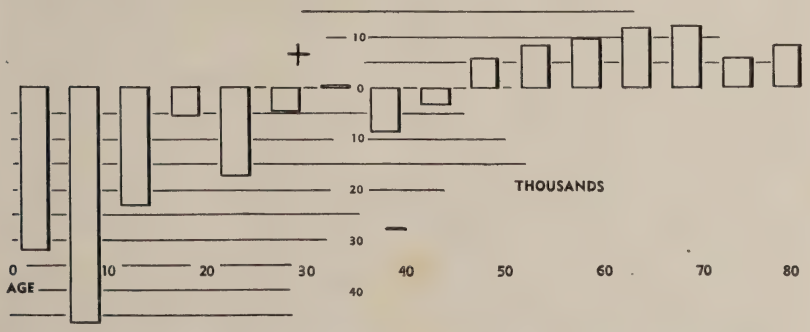


XI. Age Distribution of Migration Changes in the Rural Farm Population of Kansas 1930-1940. Changes from 1920-1930 shown as percentages of corresponding 1940 census counts.

males left the small towns in greater numbers than usual. The older males did not retire from the farms to the small towns in as large numbers as in the previous decade. The actual population loss associated with these shifts was 4,155.

Figure XI shows that the migration of rural farm females in the twenty to thirty year age group changed more than the corresonding male migration and that the older persons, especially the females, tended to back up on the farms during the depression years. Males and females above age thirty-five weathered the depression on the farms instead of retiring to the towns.

It must be kept in mind that a deficit in any age group obtained by this procedure may be the result either of a loss in nrmbers or of a reduction in the rate of gain in the 1930 decade as compared with the 1920 decade. Many youths, for example, left the Kansas farms but they did not go to Kansas towns as they had during the 1920's. The result was a deficit for both rural farm and the urban population groups.



XII. Changes in the Population of Kansas by Age Groups 1930-1940.

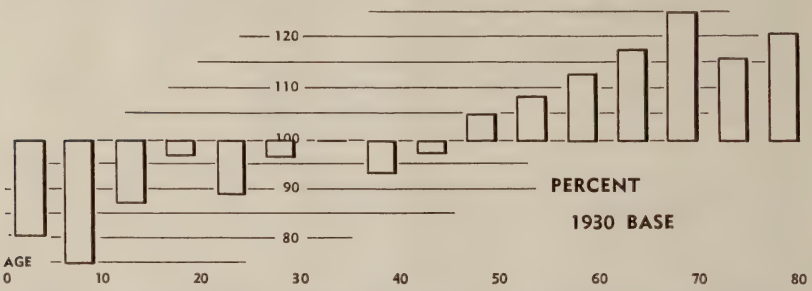
Changes in the Age and Sex Composition of the Population

Large changes in migration could be expected to have a noticeable effect on the age composition of the residual population. These shifts in age relationships were measured by comparing the 1940 census count for the general population with the 1930 count. All population groups had a large reduction in the numbers under ten years of age. This change was due in part to migration but for the most part it was the result of lowered birth rates which had about as much total effect as did migration changes.

Reference to Figure XII will show that there was a large reduction in the general population under forty-five years of age and a considerable gain in numbers over that age. The loss under forty-five was 142,702 and the gain in numbers above the division was 63,447. The loss of persons under ten years of age amounted to 79,712 whereas in 1930 the group under ten was smaller by 11,095 than the 1920 count.

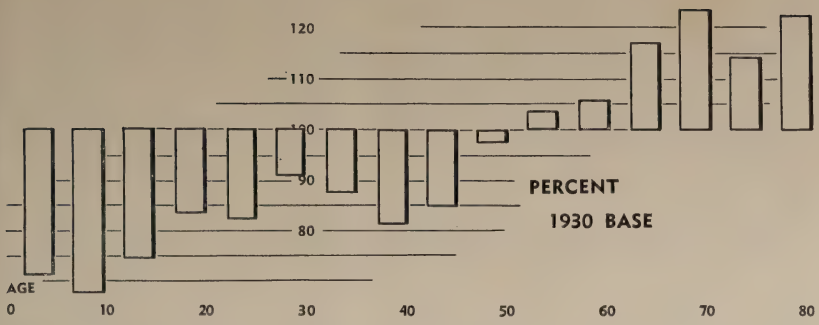
Figure XIII shows the number in each group of the 1940 general population as a percentage of the corresponding 1930 count.

Thus the five to ten year group in 1940 was 75.4 per cent and the sixty-five to seventy year group was 125.3 per cent of the 1930 counts for the same ages. In between these ages the relative changes were smaller. There was nothing erratic about these changes in the age distribution.



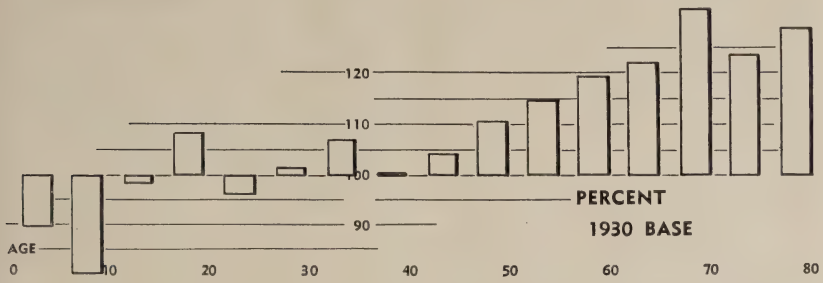
XIII. Changes in the Population of Kansas by Age Groups 1930 to 1940 (1940 ÷ 1930).

Figure XIV shows that the rural farm population suffered a heavy loss in the thirty to forty-five age range. These middle aged persons, crowded out when the hard times came, were still



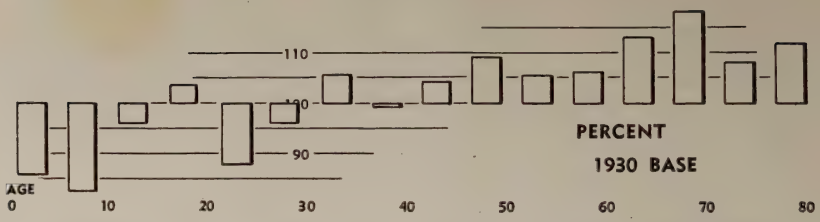
XIV. Changes in the Rural Population of Kansas 1930-1940 (1940 ÷ 1930).

young enough to make a new start. They moved with their families. Older farmers were either less willing to risk the hazards of new locations and jobs or they were in a better position to withstand the adverse conditions. The rural farm count for persons under forty-five fell 114,438 and increased 14,724 for those over that age. The total rural farm loss between 1930 and 1940 was 99,714 persons.



XV. Changes in the Kansas Urban Population 1930-1940 (1940 ÷ 1930).

The rural non-farm or small town population group did a moderate amount of shifting as shown by Figure XV. The total count at the end of the decade was 4,155 less than at the beginning. More ground was lost than these figures indicate because the rate of gain of the previous decade was not only sharply cut but was in fact reversed. Young people moved away somewhat more freely than before. Older persons who normally would have retired to the smaller community centers failed to appear on schedule. Despite this setback the small towns in Kansas



XVI. Changes in the Kansas Rural Non-Farm Population 1930-1940 (1940 ÷ 1930).

appear to be firmly established and in no danger of passing from the scene.

If there is need for additional evidence that the Kansas cities and towns were sick economically during the decade of the 1930's, then Figure XVI should be sufficient to establish the point. There was a drought, a depression, and an agricultural revolution affecting the farmers. These hardships did increase the migration from the country. Normally the movement would have been from the farms to nearby towns and cities. Instead, the migrants under forty-five passed by the Kansas towns and moved out of the state. Aged persons were attracted and moved to the towns. The count for the sixty-five to seventy year age group in 1940 was 132.8 per cent of what it was ten years before. All the changes above age forty-five were impressive. Median ages for the urban population changed from 28.6 to 31.0 years in the decade. This was less than the change from 24.1 to 28.7 years in the rural-farm population median ages. The farm age went up largely as the result of losing young persons by migration and the reduced birth rate while the urban increase was the result of gaining older persons.

Whatever the reasons may have been for the failure of the Kansas cities to take care of the people the result was that Kansas lost a substantial part of her labor force to other regions.

Summary

The population of Kansas was on the move in the fifteen years between 1930 and 1945. Most of the counties lost population. There was a farm exodus. Towns failed to absorb the rural excess population. Operation of the selective service made important temporary changes. A few counties gained population.

Some of the gains were of a temporary nature because of their association with the war effort and its displacement of industrial capacity and concentration of personnel in military camps. Probably, the largest permanent gains will be in counties like Johnson and Sedgwick which are dominated by metropolitan areas.

A loss of 79,871 persons between 1930 and 1940 from an area which at the same time had a large excess of births over deaths was significant in itself. The age composition of the migrating group was such that the actual loss was not fully apparent. Kansas young people, especially young men, migrated in greater numbers during this period than they did in previous decades.

The average Kansan became older too. There was an increase of 3.2 years in the median age during the decade. Older persons, especially older women, came back home to the towns and cities in surprisingly large numbers. There was a gain of 23,866 males and 39,581 females over forty-five years of age and at the same time the age groups under that dividing line decreased by 142,702 persons. Kansas, apparently, was a more attractive place in which to die than in which to labor.

Population lost during the war will be recovered in part when the industries of the nation and the military services have found their levels. The net changes due to the war are apt to be large and they are almost certain to be of the same general nature as were those of the pre-war period.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1

Population deficits in 1940 by age groups for all classes of the total population, males and females. (Deficits attributed to changes in migration 1930-1940 compared with 1920-1930)

Ages	Total Population		Males		Females	
	Number	% of 1940	Number	% of 1940	Number	% of 1940
10-14	— 7708	— 4.9	— 4272	— 5.3	— 3355	— 4.3
15-19	—10513	— 6.2	— 5741	— 6.7	— 4859	— 5.8
20-24	—20062	—13.8	—11196	—15.6	— 7840	—10.7
25-29	—14910	—11.0	— 9158	—13.7	— 4663	— 6.7
30-34	— 7615	— 5.8	— 4818	— 7.4	— 2878	— 4.3
35-39	— 4962	— 4.0	— 3639	— 6.0	— 1313	— 2.1
40-44	— 4887	— 4.2	— 3421	— 5.8	— 1476	— 2.5
45-49	— 2461	— 2.2	— 1422	— 2.5	— 1025	— 1.8
50-54	— 6585	— 6.3	— 4088	— 7.7	— 1417	— 2.8
55-59	— 960	— 1.1	— 947	— 2.1	— 65	....
60-64	— 1889	— 2.5	— 1294	— 3.3	— 683	— 1.9
65-69	250	.4	— 1062	— 3.3	1290	4.2
70-74	459	1.0	320	1.4	490	2.3
75-up	— 833	— 1.6	— 1177	— 4.7	338	1.3
Total	—81843		—51915		—27456	

TABLE 2

The number of persons in all classes of the population of Kansas by sex—U.S. Census 1940.

	Total population	Males	Females
1940	1801028	906540	894688
1930	1880999	961291	919708
1920	1769257	909221	860036

TABLE 3

Changes in the number of persons in all classes of the population of Kansas (U.S. Census)

	Total	Males	Females
Under 10 years			
1920-1930	— 11095	— 4681	— 6414
1930-1940	— 79712	—40342	—39370
Under 45 years			
1930-1940	—142702	—78401	—64278
Over 45 years			
1930-1940	63447	23866	39581

TABLE 4

Population deficits by age groups in 1940 attributed to changes in migration for the previous decade compared with the deficiency of the 1920-1930 decade.

Ages	Urban Deficits Number	% of 1940	Rural Farm Deficits Number	% of 1940	Rural Non-farm Deficits Number	% of 1940
10-14	— 5363	— 8.9	— 3896	— 6.5	— 186	— .5
15-19	— 8042	—11.8	— 3523	— 8.9	183	.5
20-24	—11353	—17.3	— 6905	—14.9	— 4397	—13.2
25-29	— 9805	—15.6	— 4293	—10.7	— 3629	—11.0
30-34	— 6947	—11.5	— 2450	— 6.4	— 396	— 1.2
35-39	— 5551	— 9.9	530	1.4	— 1349	— 4.4
40-44	— 4190	— 8.2	— 462	— 1.2	— 1009	— 3.6
45-49	— 2812	— 5.8	653	1.7	— 445	— 1.7
50-54	— 4185	— 9.7	— 977	— 2.7	— 785	— 3.3
55-59	— 694	— 1.9	777	2.5	— 1204	— 5.7
60-64	— 906	— 3.0	214	.8	— 1313	— 6.8
65-69	744	3.0	486	2.4	— 1088	— 6.3
70-74	— 124	— .7	317	2.5	217	1.6
75 up	— 155	— .7	— 82	— .6	— 548	— 3.3
Total	—59383		—21611		—15949	

TABLE 5

The number of persons in all classes of the population (U.S. Census 1940)

	Urban	Rural Farm	Rural Non-farm
1940	753941	604778	442309
1930	729834	704601	446564
1920	617964	735884	415409

TABLE 6

Changes in the number of persons in all classes of the population of Kansas (U.S. Census)

	Urban	Rural Farm	Rural Non-farm
Under 10 years			
1920 to 1930	15716	— 26469	— 342
1930 to 1940	—19741	— 46836	—13135
Under 45 years			
1930 to 1940	—11298	—114438	—16963
Over 45 years			
1930 to 1940	37581	14724	12952

TABLE 7

Percentage Relationship between the 1940 and 1930 populations by age groups (1940-1930)

Ages	Total Population	Urban	Rural Farm	Rural Non-farm
0-4	80.8	89.6	70.9	85.5
5-9	75.4	80.1	67.4	82.6
10-14	87.1	98.4	74.5	95.7
15-19	96.8	108.1	83.6	103.4
20-24	89.3	96.1	82.2	87.7
25-29	96.7	101.5	90.7	95.9
30-34	100.1	107.2	87.5	105.5
35-39	93.5	100.5	81.2	99.5
40-44	97.2	103.8	85.0	104.4
45-49	105.4	110.2	97.5	109.0
50-54	108.8	114.6	103.7	106.4
55-59	112.7	119.5	105.9	106.7
60-64	118.3	122.3	117.1	112.9
65-69	125.5	132.8	123.8	117.9
70-74	116.5	123.5	114.4	108.1
75 up	121.1	128.9	122.8	111.5
Total	95.7	103.3	85.7	99.1

1955993

TABLE 8

Median Ages for All Classes of Kansas Population 1930-1940

	1940	1930	Change
Kansas Total	30.4	27.2	3.2
Urban Total	31.0	28.6	2.4
Rural Non-Farm	31.4	28.8	2.6
Rural Farm	28.7	24.1	4.6

TABLE 9

Percentage Changes of Kansas Population by Counties

Counties	1940-1930 (1930 base)	1943-1940 (1940 base)	1943-1930 (1930 base)	1945-1941 (1941 base)
Allen	— 7.1	—20.6	—26.2	—15.0
Anderson	—29.3	—19.1	—12.7	— 8.9
Atchison	— 7.2	—16.9	—23.9	— 4.1
Barber	—10.9	—23.3	—31.6	—15.5
Barton	26.5	— 2.3	23.6	2.5
Bourbon	— 6.4	—19.5	—24.7	— 3.6
Brown	—15.4	—23.5	—35.3	— 7.3
Butler	—10.8	—10.8	—20.5	11.2
Chase	— 8.7	—23.6	—30.3	—14.4
Chautauqua	—10.8	—29.5	—37.1	—22.4
Cherokee	— 5.2	—15.4	—19.8	— 6.9
Cheyenne	—10.5	—21.0	—29.3	—15.4
Clark	—14.9	—18.7	—30.8	—11.8
Clay	— 8.8	—13.8	—21.4	—11.2
Cloud	— 4.2	—15.5	—19.1	— 4.4
Coffey	—10.1	—17.1	—25.5	—10.5
Comanche	—15.7	—17.1	—30.2	—10.6
Cowley	— 6.8	—11.0	—17.0	— .2
Crawford	—10.4	—13.3	—22.3	6.4
Decatur	—16.2	—18.4	—31.6	— 9.5
Dickinson	—11.4	— 9.1	—11.7	— 3.7
Doniphan	— 8.0	—19.5	—26.0	—11.3
Douglas	.1	7.0	7.1	— 1.2
Edwards	—12.5	—16.2	—26.8	— 6.7
Elk	—11.2	—25.1	—33.5	—16.3
Ellis	10.1	— 8.4	.8	10.7
Ellsworth	— 2.7	—16.6	—18.9	— 7.1
Finney	— 8.4	10.3	1.1	— 2.3
Ford	—16.4	2.2	—14.6	9.2
Franklin	— 5.2	—12.6	—17.1	.3
Geary	6.0	29.4	.6	15.6
Gove	—15.1	—16.0	—28.7	—12.5
Graham	—21.9	—27.5	—43.3	—14.6
Grant	—37.1	.7	—36.6	13.1
Gray	—23.2	— 1.6	—24.4	2.3
Greeley	— 4.3	— 7.4	—11.4	— 9.3
Greenwood	—14.2	—21.4	—32.6	—17.3
Hamilton	—20.5	— 4.2	—23.8	—10.5
Harper	— 5.9	—20.6	—25.3	—11.6
Harvey	— 1.8	— 7.8	— 9.5	.3

Counties	1940-1930 (1930 base)	1943-1940 (1940 base)	1943-1930 (1930 base)	1945-1941 (1941 base)
Haskell	—25.6	— 5.3	—29.5	5.2
Hodgeman	—15.0	—18.0	—30.3	— 7.8
Jackson	— 9.4	—21.2	—29.1	—14.5
Jefferson	—10.0	—19.6	—27.6	—14.3
Jewell	—17.2	—22.0	—35.4	—10.1
Johnson	22.6	20.7	48.0	29.7
Kearny	—21.0	—12.6	—31.0	— 5.0
Kingman	2.8	—12.8	—10.3	— 7.0
Kiowa	—15.3	—18.7	—31.2	— 8.0
Labette	— 3.2	1.1	— 2.1	9.8
Lane	—16.3	— 9.0	—23.9	— 2.8
Leavenworth	— 3.7	— 8.8	—16.5	— 7.9
Lincoln	—14.1	—24.7	—35.3	—10.9
Linn	—11.6	—18.8	—28.2	— 6.5
Logan	—11.0	.7	—10.4	— 1.8
Lyon	— 9.6	—15.2	—23.4	— 5.1
McPherson	2.4	— 5.2	— 3.3	— 5.2
Marion	— 8.6	—14.3	—21.7	— 9.2
Marshall	— 9.0	—16.2	—27.7	— 2.6
Meade	—20.6	— 9.0	—17.0	—13.3
Miami	— 8.4	—15.1	—22.2	— 3.1
Mitchell	—11.2	—15.3	—24.9	— 8.2
Montgomery	— 3.3	— 6.0	— 6.0	3.2
Morris	—12.6	—14.7	—25.5	— 8.3
Morton	—46.7	2.3	—45.3	7.7
Nemaha	— 8.6	—18.3	—25.4	— 8.6
Neosho	— 2.0	—17.2	—18.9	2.3
Ness	—17.9	— 6.8	—23.5	— 9.2
Norton	—16.0	—14.5	—28.2	— 6.8
Osage	—13.8	—22.3	—33.0	— 9.6
Osborne	—15.0	—24.3	—35.7	—12.8
Ottawa	— 6.1	—20.3	—25.1	— 9.4
Pawnee	— 2.0	—12.1	—13.9	— 5.7
Phillips	—14.2	—16.7	—28.5	1.9
Pottawatomie	—11.6	—17.7	—27.3	—10.6
Pratt	— 7.2	— 4.6	—11.5	9.4
Rawlins	—10.1	—27.6	—34.9	—12.0
Reno	9.2	— 7.7	.7	— 5.1
Republic	—11.0	—21.2	—29.8	—11.8
Rice	24.7	—14.9	6.1	—12.9

Counties	1940-1930 (1930 base)	1943-1940 (1940 base)	1943-1930 (1930 base)	1945-1941 (1941 base)
Riley	3.7	— 1.2	2.4	— .3
Rooks	—10.9	—11.4	—21.1	— 1.7
Rush	— 8.9	—13.8	—21.5	— 9.9
Russell	21.9	—10.6	8.9	— 6.0
Saline	.7	11.6	12.4	— .6
Scott	— 5.1	— 3.8	— 8.7	.7
Sedgwick	5.1	36.0	43.0	42.4
Seward	—19.0	22.4	— .9	35.9
Shawnee	7.1	— 7.1	— .5	4.0
Sheridan	—12.0	—23.8	—32.9	— 8.1
Sherman	—13.2	— 8.4	—20.5	2.3
Smith	—21.9	—10.4	—30.0	— 7.9
Stafford	.3	—14.6	—14.4	— 8.1
Stanton	—32.9	— 1.2	—33.7	— 8.0
Stevens	—31.4	—12.2	—39.8	1.7
Sumner	— 9.7	—18.8	—26.9	.8
Thomas	—12.3	—11.3	—22.4	— 4.4
Trego	—10.0	—26.6	—34.0	—10.5
Wabaunsee	—14.9	—22.1	—33.6	—11.3
Wallace	—23.1	— 5.6	—27.4	3.4
Washington	— 7.0	—20.8	—26.3	—13.8
Wichita	—15.3	—14.1	—27.2	— .9
Wilson	— 5.0	—20.4	—24.4	—10.8
Woodson	— 6.0	—21.8	—26.5	—11.9
Wyandotte	2.7	— .4	2.3	10.2